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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.

PECULIAR SENSE OF HONOR.

Mr. Julian Thomas, for many years principal of the Richmond High School, and who was caught in the School Register graft, with J. A. McGilvray, finds himself in the very uncomfortable of being a self-confessed liar. Nor is his position made more comfortable by the fact that he allowed the tardy confession to follow the collection of absolute proof by the committee of the State Board of Education that he had made false statements.

He seems to gather some consolation from the fact that he told the falsehood to shield his friend and that he was not under oath at the time it was told. It must be admitted that Mr. Thomas holds a very peculiar view of honor. Of course, we are aware that a plain liar cannot be prosecuted for perjury, but how a Virginia gentleman can plead as justification for a falsehood the fact that he was not under oath is more than we can understand, and we do not believe that the public school system of Richmond will suffer a great loss by the removal of a man who has such peculiar views on this important subject.

MAYOR WEAVER OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mayor Weaver's successful fight against the Philadelphia grafters has brought that honest and efficient official into the limelight. It is interesting to note, as an indication of the trend of his character, that he once declined an election to the common council on the ground that he would not permit a political ward leader to dictate his course as a councilman. He was chosen district attorney by the Republican machine, and signified his term by the prosecution of some Republican repeaters. Then he was elected Mayor as an honest figurehead for the machine gang. His office-holding has not been happy, it is said, until he made up his mind to fight. He is a deeply religious man, and things came to a pass when he could no longer serve the gang. It is said that he, with his wife and little son, spent the whole night in prayer before he vetoed the new gas lease. His own statement to a correspondent of the Toledo Sun of the motive of his action is in these words:

"When I entered the fight I made the statement that I could not live with my honor under a cloud; that I would not endure the pressure of any influences to compel me to sacrifice my judgment of right, and that on this cause I would battle for life or death. I meant that literally. It was no mere sacrifice of political ambition, for I have none. I could not look my wife in the face or stand before my son as his model, nor could I traverse the streets of my own city with the shame in my heart that I had betrayed my sacred trust. That is why I declared war."

His law partner, Frederick S. Drake, has said that, on the day following the decision to fight, Weaver said to him, as they were journeying together to the city: "Drake, I can no more than die for my honor and for my sacred trust. I am going to fight."

It is stated that Mayor Weaver is a native of England. He is thus effectually eliminated from the list of presidential possibilities.

HOW IT WORKS.

One concrete example is worth a thousand theories when it comes to establishing a principle. In the recent discussion of the Rockefeller gift to the mission board it was declared that the acceptance of such gifts had a ten-

dency to disarm criticism of improper methods of accumulating vast fortunes. Those in favor of accepting the gift denied this declaration with much heat. In the current issue of the Atlantic, George W. Alger gives an incident to illustrate the fact that "one of the effects of the generosity of the unjust, which deserves more consideration than it gets, is that it closes the mouths of critics whose voices might otherwise be heard in effectual protest against public wrongs or defects which cry for change in economic conditions."

The incident follows: There was public agitation some years ago concerning a certain bill, involving a franchise of great value, which was being heavily lobbied through the New York Legislature. A movement was at once begun against the measure, and during its progress a gentleman standing justly high in public esteem, a man of unquestionable probity and of great influence was asked to take part in this protest. He remained in doubt for a few days, and then declined. He was the president of an important charitable institution dependent largely for its support on the generosity of a particular donor who was also the real sponsor for the grab bill. With what he conceived to be the prosperity of his institution at stake, he could not feel it to be his duty personally to antagonize the corrupt scheme of the generous supporter of his institution.

Lord Kitchener is thoroughly impressed with the idea that Great Britain will have a great struggle with Russia for possession of India. The hero of Khartoum must think that the Czar has unlimited capacity for taking on trouble.

It is suggested from St. Petersburg that M. Nekidoff probably will not be one of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries. Probably the Czar realizes that it will be sufficiently difficult to keep the lid on without going into the game with a handicap.

It is said that Emperor William preached a sermon Sunday morning and attended the races in the afternoon. It is not at all likely that his discourse was on "Sunday Observance."

If any one of our readers have overlooked that important fact, it should be borne in mind that summer began last Wednesday.

A TALE OF TWO SCOUTS.

Narrow Escape From a Rattler and a Band of Indians.

In Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Indian Fights and Fighters" is a tale of two scouts, Trudena and Stillwell, who carried to General Carpenter through an Indian infested country the news that Major Forsyth was being besieged in the sands of Beecher's Island by a thousand warriors. Here is one incident of their journey:

"During this day a large party of scouting Indians halted within 100 feet of the wallow where the scouts were hiding. Simultaneously with their arrival a wandering rattlesnake made its appearance in front of the two scouts, who were hugging the earth and expecting every minute to be discovered. In his way the rattlesnake was as deadly as the Indian. The scouts could have killed him easily had it not been for the proximity of the Cheyennes. To make the slightest movement would call attention to their hiding place. Indeed, the sinister rattle of the venomous snake before he struck would probably attract the notice of the alert Indians. Between the savage reptile and the savage men the scouts were in a frightful predicament, which young Stillwell, a lad of amazing resources, instantly and effectually solved.

"He was chewing tobacco at the time, and as the snake drew near him and made ready to strike Stillwell completely routed him by spitting tobacco juice in his mouth and eyes and all over his head. The rattlesnake fled. He could not stand such a dose. The Indians presently moved on, having noticed nothing, and so ended perhaps the most terrible half hour the two men had ever experienced."

To Scare Away Crows.

I can give a sure preventive against corn pulling by the black rogues. I had tried all sorts of devices and was rigging a scarecrow, when a gawky came along and said, "The ears of corn to the tops of poles around your field, and the crows won't stay high."

I said, "They will eat the corn, and you and they will both laugh at me." I tried the plan, however, and sure enough they looked at those poles and went away and stayed away. I suppose it was on the same principle as that of the Trojan warrior who said, "I must fear the Greeks when offering gifts."—E. P. Powell in Suburban Life.

A Biographical Dictionary.

One of the most helpful books to keep upon your table, ready to be consulted as you read other books, is a biographical dictionary. Then, when you come to some historical character about whom your knowledge is a little faded, it will require but a moment to refresh your memory and make your reading more intelligent. You have a right to the acquaintance of these distinguished men and women and should keep up at least friendly relations with them, if for no other reason than in gratitude for what they have done to make your life pleasant.—St. Nicholas.

THE BELTED PLAID.

This Was the Original Dress of the Scottish Highlander.

The original dress of the highlander was the belted plaid. This was a piece of tartan cloth, two yards broad and four long, which was drawn around the waist in nicely adjusted folds and tightly buckled with a belt. The lower part came down to the knees in much the same manner as the modern kilt, while the upper part was drawn up and adjusted to the left shoulder, so that the right arm might be perfectly free. This upper part was the plaid, which was used as a covering for the shoulders and body in wet weather, and when the use of both arms was required it was fastened across the breast with a brooch, often curiously enriched. A brooch was also used to fasten the plaid on the left shoulder. To attire himself in the belted plaid required on the part of the highlander no small amount of dexterity. The usual way was to lay it on the floor and after carefully arranging the folds to lie down upon it and then buckle it on. The lower end was fastened at the right hip. The utility of such a dress in the highlands is obvious, for the plaid rendered the man indifferent to storms and prepared to pass a night in the open air in the most inclement weather, while the loose undergarment enabled him to wade rivers or ascend mountains with equal ease. It was thus peculiarly adapted to the warrior, the hunter and the shepherd.—London Mail.

PRAIRIE DOGS.

Choked Up a River While Traveling From Oklahoma to Texas.

"The prairie dog migration from Oklahoma to southwestern Texas during July, 1874, eclipsed anything of that sort witnessed by white men in this country," said a veteran who saw it. "Millions of the frisky little barkers must have been in quest of new pastures or perhaps feared the approaching legions of home seekers would surely exterminate the dogs and plow up the dog towns. The prairie dog migration from the north to the southwest lasted six days during the month of July, 1874. The traveling dogs while crossing the Red river interfered to a great extent with the cattle that came to that stream to quench their thirst. Some cowboys that were on the banks of Red river during the time when the prairie dogs swam across say that the stream was choked full of the little rascals for many miles up and down the river. The thirsty cattle were either unable or unwilling to stick their mouths into the water through the moving mass of living prairie dogs. The cowboys were getting ready to drive the famishing stock to a distant stream, but the Red river became clear of the repelling swimmers after blocking the useful drinking place for about a week. It was generally supposed that the dogs halted when they had reached the staked plains of Texas."—Kansas City Times.

The Pin in England.

The date of the first manufacture of pins in England is shrouded in uncertainty, but it is authentically recorded that as early as 1461, when money was "tight," extensive cloth workers compelled their laborers to accept in payment for their work "pins, girdles and other unprofitable wares instead of money." The march of improvement had begun and kept on steadily until toward the middle of the sixteenth century pins began to win appreciation so high that statutes were enacted protecting their manufacture, and rigid laws were passed prohibiting the importation of numerous minor articles, including pins, gloves, knives, tailors' shears, scissors and irons. Up to this period female dress was fastened with ribbons, laces, clasps, hooks and eyes and skewers of brass, silver and gold. The latter were, in fact, pins without heads.—London Globe.

Wild Flowers of Alaska.

Up in "green Alaska," as John Burroughs found it, the predominating color of the wild flowers is blue. The wild geranium is blue and tinges the slopes as daisies and buttercups do with us. He speaks of "patches of a most exquisite forget-me-not of pure, delicate blue with yellow center that grew to the height of about a foot. A handful of it looked like something just caught out of the sky above." In another paragraph he speaks of the forget-me-not growing round an Eskimo encampment at Plover bay, within sight of the Siberian coast, that was scarcely an inch high, of deep ultramarine blue, "the deepest, most intense blue I ever saw in a wild flower."

Fish Out of Water.

Many people think that fish when taken out of water die because air has a fatal effect on them. The real reason, however, is that their delicate gill filaments or membranes become dry and stick together, so that no air can pass between them. Thus they lose the power to imbibe necessary oxygen, and the circulation of their blood stops. The painful gasping of a fish out of water is nature's effort to free the passage through the filaments.

Soft.

"Don't you think the custom of throwing rice at a newly married couple is idiotic?" asked the fluffy haired maid.

"Sure," answered the savage old bachelor. "Mush would be a great deal more appropriate."—Chicago News.

Genealogy.

Small Boy (just home from school)—Mamma, Miss Simpson says I'm descended from a monkey. His Mother (glancing severely at her husband)—Not on my side, darling.—Harper's Weekly.

OBESITY A DISEASE.

Vigorous Measures For Its Removal Should Be Taken.

At middle age certain organs lose functional activity and shrink and waste away, demanding less blood and nerve energy. This decreased need for nutrition, if not heeded, will result in taking into the body more food than can be oxidized and used either to build up tissue or for the generation of heat and energy. The result is kidneys, liver and other excretory organs are overworked in the effort to remove the body wastes and become diseased, says a writer in the Housekeeper. Then nature stores up this foul material in the form of fat in all the lymph spaces, between the fibers of the muscles and in every other odd corner in the body where it can be stowed away. In time this lifeless, useless structure of fat crowds out muscle, gland and other normal tissues and takes their place. This is what is known as fatty degeneration and always shortens life, ending often in sudden death from heart failure, apoplexy, diabetes or kidney disorders.

The prevention of obesity means regulation of diet, especially in middle life and when changing from an active out of door occupation to a sedentary indoor life. Often the amount of food should be cut down from one-fourth to one-half, especially avoiding fats and sweets, also soft foods, which tend to gormandizing from deficient mastication and too hasty eating. No wine, beer or alcoholic drink or tea or coffee should be used. At meals even the use of water should be restricted. Exercise should be taken in the open air and deep breathing practiced to increase the intake of oxygen and burn up and oxidize bodily toxic matter.

For those women who are overstout, yet retain a fair amount of physical vigor, the day should begin with a cold bath, plunge, spray, cold towel rub or sponge bath, after which should be taken active exercise in the form of work, either in the open air or in a well ventilated room, horseback riding, bicycling or a brisk walk for an hour or more. Exercise in a well ventilated gymnasium may be substituted for the out of door, but is not so effective and inspiring.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A girl is never going to go very far wrong who is a good chum of her father and brothers.

There is a family in every neighborhood which furnishes amusement for the rest and doesn't know it.

Every one has had more happy days in his life than wretched ones, but how he lets the wretched ones stand out!

There are so many operations of late that a man can become distinguished by arriving in heaven all in one piece.

One great trouble in life is that the paths for going wrong are planted so prettily with flowers at the beginning.

Occasionally a disagreeable person will boast that at least he is sincere, but that is no excuse for being disagreeable.

Three things you never discover till there is death in the house: The goodness of the neighbors, the way time drags and how loud the clock ticks.—Acheson Globe.

Fresh Fruit.

"Gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night" is always used with reference to fruit. Most people think it means that the explanation of the proverb is that digestion is strongest in the morning and weakens as the day goes on. But you will note that the proverb refers to fruit alone. If it has to do with the digestive power only it should be applied to all foods. The real explanation is very different. It is that fruit freshly gathered is fitted for eating and lessens in value as the hours pass. That is true not of fruit only, but of all vegetables. That which comes direct from the garden to the table is the most palatable and in every way best fitted for consumption.

Deepest Haul Ever Made.

The deepest haul of a net ever made in the world was achieved by Americans off the Tonga Islands, in the south Pacific. The trawl struck bottom 23,000 feet below the surface—that is considerably more than four miles down—but even at that depth animal life was found. Those strange beings lived in water whose temperature was constantly just above the freezing point and under a pressure of 9,000 pounds to the square inch. To sink that net and bring it back again took a whole day of steady labor.—St. Nicholas.

Not So Wonderful.

Tourist (in retired village)—So that's the oldest inhabitant? One hundred and four years old? No wonder you're proud of him. Native—I dunno. He ain't done nothin' in this yer place 'cept grow old, and it's took him a sight o' time to do that.

Both Sides of a Question.

"There are many things you can't do with money," said the man who affects philosophy.

"Yes," answered Dustin Stax, "but there are a whole lot more things you can't do without it."—Washington Star.

One Advantage.

Green—This paper tells of a man who recently married his aunt. Brown—He's in luck. Green—How so? Brown—Being his own uncle now, he will be able to wear his watch regularly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Setting Her Right.

Mrs. Housekeeper—Jane, are the eggs boiling? Jane (late of Boston)—Most assuredly not, madam. I may safely say, however, that the water is in which they are immersed.—Philadelphia Press.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED

FOR THE

ROADS and the WALKS, SLOPES, PLANTING SPACES, CATCH BASINS, and the OULETS therein, for the JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY, on THEIR PROPERTY at SEWELL'S POINT, near NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Sealed proposals for the above work will be received by the Jamestown Exposition Company up to 3:50 p. m. Monday, July 3rd, 1905, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared for the same by the Board of Design and which may be obtained on application to John Kevin Peebles, Architect, resident member of the Board of Design, Room No. 11 Lowmeyer Building, Norfolk, Virginia, provided that each application for the plans and specifications must be accompanied by a certified check for twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) payable to C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman, which check will be returned when the plans and specifications are returned.

A certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) made payable to C. Brooks Johnston, chairman, must accompany each bid. Bond as set forth in detail in the specifications will be required of the successful bidder. The approximate quantities are as follows:

Road Construction.

9,580 linear feet of 100-foot roadway and slopes complete.
2,200 linear feet of 80-foot Evergreen Avenue and slopes complete.
13,580 linear feet of 60-foot roadway and slopes complete.
1,960 linear feet of 60-foot roadway and slopes complete.
1,700 linear feet of 80-foot O Street and slopes complete.
290,029 linear feet, more or less, of roadway and slopes complete.

Miscellaneous.

11 wooden catch basins.
475 linear feet of 8-inch vitrified drain pipe for outlets of catch basins.

Haul.

Average haul for fill, approximate, 1,000 feet.

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